

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN FLORA. II.

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ABSTRACT

Continuing with the "Nomenclatural notes for the North American Flora. I.," a second note in the series toward the advancement of our understanding of North American plants is presented here.

KEY WORDS: Floristics, nomenclature, North America, Aquifoliaceae, Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Polygonaceae, Rosaceae, Sapotaceae.

AQUIFOLIACEAE

In an earlier paper, we (Kartesz & Gandhi 1989) indicated that the name *Ilex ambigua* (Michaux) Torr. var. *monticola* (Gray) Wunderlin & Poppleton (Florida Scientist 40:10. 1977) was based on *I. monticola* Gray, a superfluous name. We also stated that Wunderlin & Poppleton attributed the name *I. amelanchier* M.A. Curtis var. *monticola* to "(Gray) Wood." This attribution could have been possible only on the belief that Wood had indeed cited Gray, however he did not. Hence, no parenthetical author should be cited for Wood's combination. Since Gray's epithet is superfluous, Gray must also not be cited as a parenthetical author for Wunderlin & Poppleton's combination. Although Wood's combination is in the protologue of Wunderlin & Poppleton's article, since Gray and Wood used two different types, we did not replace Gray's name by Wood for Wunderlin & Poppleton's varietal name.

After our publication appeared, R.P. Wunderlin informed us that it might be wise to invoke ICBN Art. 33.2, Ex. 6 and consider the citation of "Gray" (the parenthetical author for their new combination) as a bibliographical error for "Wood."

The involvement of two different types poses a problem to accept Wunderlin's statement. We brought to his attention that Wunderlin & Poppleton's protologue of *I. ambigua* var. *monticola* does not comment on the superfluous status of Gray's combination, *I. monticola*, and was in error in assuming that

Wood's variety was based on Gray's epithet. However, since Wunderlin emphasized that there was a bibliographical error in Wunderlin & Poppleton's new combination, we accept it. Accordingly, the correct citation is: *I. ambigua* var. *monticola* (Wood) Wunderlin & Poppleton.

ASTERACEAE

Gnaphalium.

J.C. Grierson (1971) noted that the type of the tropical weed commonly known as *Gnaphalium indicum* L., belongs to the genus *Helichrysum*. He therefore transferred this Linnaean epithet to *Helichrysum* and made the new combination: *H. indicum* (L.) Grierson. *Helichrysum indicum* is a South African species. With this disposition of the Linnaean *G. indicum*, Grierson assigned the combination *G. polycaulon* Pers. to the tropical weed previously known as "*G. indicum*."

Accordingly, the "*G. indicum* auct. non L." found in the New World must be called *G. polycaulon*. Probably unaware of Grierson's published work, a few modern authors, such as Liogier & Martorell (1982) and McVaugh (1984), have used the name "*G. indicum* L." However, McVaugh commented that he did not know whether his "*G. indicum*" is the same as *G. indicum* of Linnaeus.

Gnaphalium polycaulon is characterized as follows (from Grierson 1971): woolly annual, 10-25 cm tall; several or many stems arising from the base; leaves obovate, 1-4 cm long, 2-12 mm wide; heads 150 to 200 flowered (central bisexual flowers ca. 6); receptacle 1-1.3 mm wide; phyllaries acute, stramineous; pappus bristles separate at the base. The correct nomenclature is given below:

Gnaphalium polycaulon Pers., *Syn.* 2:421. 1807.

Gnaphalium indicum auct. non L.: Alain, *Fl. de Cuba* 5:257. 1962;
Liogier & Martorell, *Fl. Puerto Rico & Adj. Islands* 186. 1982;
McVaugh, *Flora Novo-Galiciana* 12:455. 1984.

Helianthus.

Helianthus rigidus (Cass.) Desf. (*Cat. Pl.*, ed. 3, 184. 1829) was based on *Harpalium rigidum* Cass. (Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris 141. Sep 1818). For *Helianthus rigidus* ssp. *rigidus*, Heiser (Mem. Torrey Bot. Club 22[3]:131-138. 1969) cited several synonyms, including *Helianthus diffusus* Sims (Bot. Mag. 45:2020. Oct 1818) and *Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. (*Gen.* 2:177. 3 Apr 1818). Clearly, *Helianthus pauciflorus* has priority over *Harpalium rigidum* and *Helianthus diffusus*; hence, the latter two cannot serve as basionyms. For the North American flora, we accept *Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. as the correct name.

Farwell (Amer. Midl. Naturalist 8:278. 1923) reduced *Helianthus subrhomboides* Rydb. to varietal status (*H. scaberrimus* Ell. var. *subrhomboides* [Rydb.] Farwell). Heiser treated the taxon as a subspecies (*H. rigidus* [Cass.] Desf. ssp. *subrhomboides* [Rydb.] Heiser). We follow Heiser in recognizing *H. subrhomboides* at subspecific rank. Since we recognize *H. pauciflorus* Nutt. as the earliest correct name in the *H. rigidus* complex, a new combination is proposed here.

***Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. ssp. *subrhomboides* (Rydb.) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Helianthus subrhomboides* Rydb., Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 1:419. 1900. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Nebraska: Whiteman, Rydberg 1627.**

FABACEAE

Indigofera.

Indigofera keyensis Small is endemic to the Florida Keys. It is similar to *I. mucronata* Sprengel ex DC., which is a tropical American weed, common in northern South America. Isely (1982) commented that the "*Indigofera keyensis* of U.S. listings . . . is *I. mucronata*, constituting at best a weak variety," and accordingly he made a new combination: *I. mucronata* Sprengel ex DC. var. *keyensis* (Small) Isely. Unfortunately, *I. mucronata* DC. (published in 1825) is a later homonym of *I. mucronata* Lamarck (published in 1789), thus rendering Isely's new combination to be illegitimate as well.

McVaugh (1987) synonymized *Indigofera mucronata* DC. under *I. jamaicensis* Sprengel (published in 1826). Alternatively, de Kort & Thijsse (1984) placed both *I. jamaicensis* and *I. mucronata* DC. as synonyms of *I. trita* L. f. ssp. *scabra* (Roth) de Kort & Thijsse (based on *I. scabra* Roth 1821). Both *I. scabra* and *I. trita* are based on types from India, whereas both *I. jamaicensis* and *I. mucronata* are based on Jamaican types. Isely (pers. comm.) commented that de Kort & Thijsse's study of the American material of this complex was inadequate, and he declined to accept the name *I. trita* for the New World material. However, we accept the name *I. trita* for North America and propose the following new combination:

***Indigofera trita* L. f. var. *keyensis* (Small) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Indigofera keyensis* Small, *Flora Florida Keys* 63,155. 1913. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Florida: Lower Metacumbe Key, Small 2570. *Indigofera mucronata* Sprengel ex DC. var. *keyensis* (Small) Isely, *Brittonia* 34:340. 1982.**

Zornia.

The combination *Zornia gemella* is often attributed to "(Willd.) Vogel." Vogel proposed this name in 1838 (Linnaea 12:61) and cited "*Hedys. gemellum* W. Hrb. 13777" as a synonym. Dr. Paul A. Fryxell brought to our attention that according to Willdenow Herbarium (1972), specimen no. 13778 is *Hedysarum gemellum*, whereas specimen no. 13777 is *H. conjugatum*. Although the name *H. gemellum* was the basis for the name *Z. gemella*, the former was not validly published. Vogel was probably the first to effectively publish it. Hence, the author citation for *H. gemellum* must be "Willd. ex Vogel, pro syn." (ICBN Art. 50A, Ex. 1). Since the name *H. gemellum* was only a manuscript name at the time Vogel proposed his *Z. gemella*, Willdenow must not be cited as a parenthetical author for the latter name. The correct citation for the name is *Z. gemella* Vogel.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum alaskanum.

Based on *Polygonum alpinum* All. var. *alaskanum* Small, at least two new combinations were made: *Aconogonum alaskanum* Sojak (Preslia 46:150. 1974) and *P. alaskanum* W. Wight ex Hultén (*Fl. Alaska & Yukon* 4:610. 1944). For these two combinations, Small has been generally cited as the parenthetical author.

With his original description of *Polygonum alpinum* var. *alaskanum*, Small cited the earlier legitimate name *P. alpinum* var. *lapathifolium* Cham. & Schlecht. as a synonym. As a consequence of citation of an earlier valid varietal name as a synonym, Small's varietal name became superfluous (ICBN Art. 63). Hence, Small must not be cited as the parenthetical author when the epithet is used in other combinations.

Polygonum douglasii.

The names *Polygonum douglasii* E. Greene and *P. engelmannii* E. Greene have equal priority (Bull. California Acad. Sci. 1:125-126. 1885). The former represents an entity that is relatively more robust than the latter and has a 3-5 mm long perianth, whereas in the latter taxon, the perianth is 1.5-2.5 mm long. The distinction of these two taxa is not always clear. C.L. Hitchcock (1964) remarked that *P. engelmannii* is close to *P. douglasii*. We recommend that *P. engelmannii* to be treated (at best) at an infraspecific rank. In this connection, a new combination is proposed here.

Polygonum douglasii E. Greene ssp. *engelmannii* (E. Greene) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Polygonum engelmannii* E. Greene, Bull. California Acad. Sci. 1:125. 1885.

ROSACEAE

Erythrocoma canescens E. Greene is characterized by leaves dentate at apex; bracteoles shorter than sepals; hypanthium hemispheric or sunken at the base in flower; styles elongating in fruit, plumose at the base, glabrous above, hardly geniculate. P.A. Rydberg (*North Amer. Fl.* 22:409. 1913) transferred this species to the genus *Sieversia* Willd.; however, in modern treatments, these two genera are considered as synonyms of the genus *Geum* L.

C.L. Hitchcock (1961; p. 113) treated *Erythrocoma canescens* as a synonym of *Geum triflorum* Pursh var. *ciliatum* (Pursh) Fassett. For the North American flora, we treat *E. canescens* as a variety of *G. triflorum*. This variety is differentiated from the var. *ciliatum*, with the latter characterized by its dissected leaves and by its bracteoles being longer than the sepals. The following new combination is proposed here:

***Geum triflorum* Pursh var. *canescens* (E. Greene) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Erythrocoma canescens* E. Greene, *Leaf. Bot. Obs. & Crit.* 1:178. 1906.**

SAPOTACEAE

The genus *Sideroxylon* L. (*sens. strict.*) is characterized by having entire corolla lobes, whereas the genus *Bumelia* Sw. (*sens. strict.*) is characterized by 3 segmented corolla lobes. For the North American flora, we recognize *Sideroxylon* (*sens. lat.*), including *Bumelia* (based on priority) and propose the following new combinations.

Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michaux ssp. *albicans* (Sarg.) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Pers. var. *albicans* Sarg., *J. Arnold Arbor.* 2:168. 1921. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Texas: Victoria Co., 9 Apr 1915, *Sargent, s.n.

Sideroxylon reclinatum* Michaux ssp. *austrofloridense* (Whetstone) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bumelia reclinata* (Michaux) Vent. var. *austrofloridensis* Whetstone, *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 72:545. 1985. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Florida: Dade Co., 7 July 1984, *Whetstone 14459.

Sideroxylon reclinatum* Michaux ssp. *rufotomentosum* (Small) Kartesz & Gandhi, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Bumelia rufotomentosa* Small, *Bull. New York Bot. Gard.* 1:440. 1900. TYPE: UNITED STATES. Florida: Tampa, May 1876, *Garber s.n.

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